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(54) Title: TUFTED COVERING FOR FLOORS AND/OR WALLS

(57) **Abstract:** A floor covering includes a primary backing having yarns tufted through the primary backing forming wear surface portions comprised of the back stitches of the tufted yarns in conjunction with non-tufted areas of the primary backing, also forming exposed wear surfaces. Both exposed wear surfaces portions form an aesthetic design pattern whereby a low, dense broadloom or modular carpet is provided at reduced materials and costs. Preferably, the primary backing is comprised of a woven polypropylene and a secondary backing is provided with the cut or loop yarns on the back side of the primary backing being fixed in place by a resin. A secondary backing formed of a composition of EVA, calcium carbonate and resin, overlaid by a woven scrim, is provided. The secondary backing may be formed of a needle-bonded synthetic fiber. Additionally, the primary backing may be formed of a non-woven material such as nylon and polyester.

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TUFTED COVERING FOR FLOORS AND/OR WALLS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to coverings and particularly to tufted broadloom carpet and/or modular carpet, i.e., carpet tiles or roll tile
5 wherein the wear surface of the covering includes exposed patterned portions of the primary backing and backstitches of the tufts having complementary aesthetic design characteristics.

BACKGROUND

One form of conventional covering is tufted broadloom roll carpet
10 or modular carpet, i.e., carpet tiles or roll tile, hereafter generically referred to as carpet or covering. The terms carpet or covering are meant to embrace carpet applied to a floor, wall or ceiling. A principal and inherent deficiency in a carpet, particularly in commercial facilities, resides in the declining appearance retention of the aesthetic features of the
15 carpet over long periods of use. For example, in commercial facilities, as well as in homes, carpet pile located adjacent doorways or high traffic areas quickly mats down with very noticeable adverse changes in appearance. Another example is conventional carpet used in locations where wheels and/or casters for chairs, carts and other items are
20 frequently used. The appearance of the carpet in such areas degrades rapidly. It will be appreciated that carpet construction made to conventional levels typically sacrifices other desirable attributes such as comfort under foot or sound absorption and oftentimes a lack of aesthetic characteristics. Also, carpet which is over-engineered and over-designed
25 to accommodate those high-use and high-traffic areas is concomitantly over-designed in areas of less traffic and use. For example, by designing a very high density carpet to accommodate high traffic areas by using

additional pile, not only is the cost of the carpet substantially increased by the increased cost of the most expensive part of the carpet, i.e., the pile, but also waste disposal becomes a serious problem. Accordingly, there is a need for a carpet which overcomes the foregoing deficiencies and yet 5 provides an aesthetically pleasing appearance at low cost.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the burden of the wear surface of a tufted carpet constructed in accordance with the present invention is in part transferred to the primary backing 10 surface which carpet pile normally obscures. The primary backing for a tufted pile carpet typically serves as a support for the pile rather than to impart any aesthetics to the carpet. In most carpets, the primary backing is totally obscured by the pile and plays no role in the aesthetic design of the carpet. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, however, 15 a tufted carpet is provided in which the backstitches of the tufts and exposed portions of the primary backing are presented as the wear surface. That is, both the backstitches of the tufts and primary backing portions in selected discrete areas of the carpet, respectively, are exposed as discrete parts of the wear surface. The exposed portions of 20 the primary backing thus also form an aesthetic part of the carpet wear surface in conjunction with other portions of the wear surface of the carpet formed by the backstitches of the tufts exposed on one side of the primary backing. Because significant portions of the carpet wear surface comprise the exposed primary backing, the primary backing is not only 25 provided with aesthetic considerations but is also formed with an ultraviolet stabilizer to alleviate the destructive effect of the sun's ultraviolet rays.

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The preferred primary backing according to the invention is made of woven polypropylene tape yarns or multi-filament yarns, although other materials of construction, such as nylon or polyester or other polyolefins such as polyethylene may be used. Other yarn forms may also be used
5 and other fabric forms, including warp knitted, weft insertion and non-woven or stitch-bonded may also be used.

The carpet hereof is thus characterized in part by the tight, dense and exposed backstitches of the tufts along portions of the wear surface of the primary backing in conjunction with portions of the primary backing
10 which are likewise exposed as wear surfaces and which do not have any tufted yarns therethrough. It will be appreciated that the use of tufted yarns in only portions of the carpet and exposing the remaining portions of the primary backing, i.e., untufted areas, as part of the wear surface has the concomitant benefit of requiring less surface pile material,
15 reduced costs and reduced disposal concerns at the end of the carpet's useful life. Moreover, the resulting carpet has a dense low-profile surface, which retains its textile aesthetics and enables rolling traffic such as beds, chairs, cleaning equipment and the like to move over the carpet without substantial degradation in the appearance of the carpet. The carpet is
20 also much lighter than conventional tufted carpet.

To form the carpet hereof, a primary backing is tufted in a conventional manner and at selected areas along the primary backing. Rather than forming cut or continuous loops along the wear surface of the carpet, the tufted primary backing is inverted such that the backstitches of
25 the tufts form portions of the wear surface. A resin is applied to the back side of the primary backing, which now contains either the cut or loop yarns to retain the cut or loop yarns in place on the back side of the primary backing. Thus, all of the cut or loop yarns on the back side of the

primary backing are encapsulated by the resin. A hot melt composition is then applied over the resin. Preferably, the hot melt composition comprises a mixture of EVA, calcium carbonate and a resin, a mixture known in the trade as Unibond® backing. Additionally, while the hot melt 5 is still in a liquid or plastic condition, a secondary backing, preferably a woven polypropylene scrim, is applied to the melt composition. The carpet construction is then moved across a chill table to solidify the Unibond® layer. Consequently, the woven polypropylene scrim forms the back side of the carpet which is then applied to the floor surface, for 10 example, by an adhesive.

Instead of the secondary backing of woven polypropylene scrim, a needle-bonded synthetic fiber backing may be applied to the resin and Unibond® layer overlying the cut or loop yarn. The needle-bonded synthetic fiber is preferably a mixture of nylon and minor amounts of 15 polypropylene, both of which are preferably recycled fibers from other manufacturing streams. Thus, the needle-bonded nylon and polypropylene fibers are homogenized and applied to the back side of the primary which is saturated with the resin fixing the cut or loop yarns in place. Of course, the needle-bonded nylon and polypropylene can be 20 formed of original nylon and polypropylene without any waste content or mixtures of new and waste nylon and polypropylene fibers may be used. This type of secondary backing affords a dense coherent cushion fabric providing comfort underfoot, acoustic control and thermal insulation.

As a further alternative, and in lieu of the woven polypropylene 25 primary backing, a non-woven primary backing, particularly useful for modular carpeting, may be provided. This primary backing may be formed of a mixture of nylon and polyester fibers, cut or chopped, mixed together and passed between a pair of heated rolls to form a flat sheet of

the composite structure. The composite sheet may be tufted and provides a more dimensionally stable primary backing than woven polypropylene. This ensures carpet stability, particularly when used for modular carpets. While the non-woven primary backing may be used with

5 either the Unibond® material and woven polypropylene scrim as a secondary backing or the needle-bonded synthetic fiber secondary backing, the non-woven backing is not essential or necessary for use in the manufacture of broadloom carpet. For modular carpeting, however, where high stability is required, the non-woven primary backing formed of

10 the tufted sheet of nylon and polyester fibers may have a secondary backing, including a PVC precoat, to encapsulate the tufted fibers and maintain the tufted fibers in place. A main coat having a heavier PVC content and also a fiberglass stabilizer layer may be added for further stability.

15 In a preferred embodiment according to the present invention, there is provided a covering for a floor, wall or ceiling surface comprising a primary backing in part exposed on one side of the covering for forming discrete wear surface portions of a wear surface of the covering, a plurality of yarns tufted into the primary backing along remaining parts of

20 the primary backing forming cut or loop yarns on a back side of the primary backing remote from the wear surface, leaving a plurality of backstitches of the tufted yarns along and forming remaining portions of the wear surface and a resin fixing the cut or loop pile tufted yarn along the back side of the primary backing, the backstitches and the primary

25 backing portions exposed along the wear surface having aesthetic characteristics distinguished from one another.

In a further preferred embodiment according to the present invention, there is provided a covering for a floor, wall or ceiling surface

comprising a woven primary backing having tufted and non-tufted portions on one side thereof exposed for forming discrete wear surface portions of a wear surface of the covering, the tufted portions including a plurality of yarns tufted into the primary backing and formed of cut or loop yarns on a 5 back side of the primary backing remote from the wear surface, leaving a plurality of backstitches of the tufted yarns along and forming part of the wear surface and a resin fixing the cut or loop tufted yarns along the back side of the primary backing, the non-tufted portions comprising warp and weft yarns of the primary backing, the tufted and non-tufted portions of 10 the primary backing exposed along the wear surface having aesthetic characteristics distinguished from one another. If desired, a protective coating may be applied to the wear surface side of the primary backing to enhance wear life.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 FIGURE 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a covering constructed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURES 2 and 3 are views similar to Figure 1 illustrating further embodiments of the present invention;

20 FIGURE 4 is a perspective view illustrating the wear surface of a section of a covering constructed in accordance with the present invention; and

FIGURE 5 is a plan view of another style of the covering hereof.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings, particularly to Figure 1, there is illustrated a covering, generally designated 10, constructed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The covering 10 includes a woven polypropylene primary backing 12 which is tufted in a conventional manner by passing textured or untextured continuous filament or spun yarns 14 through the woven backing, forming looped yarns 16 along the underside of the primary backing 12. The tufting process is conventional and any type of fiber may be utilized for the yarn being tufted, for example, a polyester, polyolefin, polylactic acid or nylon, as desired. Moreover, while tufted continuous loop yarns 16 are illustrated on the back side of the primary backing 12, it will be appreciated that the loops or loop yarns 16 may comprise cut pile yarns along the back side of the primary backing 12. For reasons which will become clear, the woven primary backing also has an ultraviolet (UV) stabilizer to protect against the degrading effect of ultraviolet rays. That is, the primary backing is formed preferably of a woven polypropylene with a UV stabilizer added during extrusion of the polypropylene yarn forming the primary backing.

A resin 18 is applied along the back side of the primary backing and coats, encapsulates and saturates the loops 16 to lock the loop yarns in place. A Unibond® backing or coating is then applied over the resin-coated, continuous loop yarns 16. The Unibond® coating 20 comprises a mixture of ethylvinyl acetate (EVA), calcium carbonate and a resin. The Unibond® coating is applied as a hot melt composition over the resin 18. While the hot melt is still in a liquid or plastic condition, a secondary backing, preferably a woven polypropylene scrim 22, is applied to the Unibond® coating 20. The carpet construction is then passed over

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a chill table to set and solidify the Unibond® coating and secure the secondary backing 22 in the carpet construction. The secondary backing 22 provides integrity and dimensional stability to the covering.

From a review of Figure 1, it will be appreciated that the 5 backstitches 28 of the tufted yarns 14 are exposed through the primary backing 12 and form part of the wear surface. Moreover, each backstitch 28 is tufted tightly such that it is in substantial continuous contact with the woven polypropylene primary backing 12 for the entirety of its length exposed through the primary backing 12 on the wear surface.

10 Referring now to Figures 4 and 5, there are illustrated two different styles of covering construction and which are considered representative of a multitude of different styles of covering according to the present invention. A principal aspect of the present invention resides in the use of the primary backing as part of the wear surface of the covering. In Figure 15 4, the covering style illustrated comprises a diagonally extending pattern of hexagons formed by the tufted yarns 14. Portions 24 of the primary backing 12 lie exposed on and form part of the wear side of the covering. Backstitches 28 of the tufted yarns 14 form other or remaining parts of the wear surface of the covering. Thus, the non-tufted portions 24 of the primary backing 12 and the tufted portions of the yarns 14, e.g., the 20 backstitches 28, form a complementary pattern along the wear surface of the covering. In this exemplary embodiment, the yarns 14 bound hexagonal areas of the primary backing 12 exposed as part of the wear surface. The tufted yarns 14 in this embodiment may comprise cut or 25 continuous loop yarns. Because the primary backing portions 24 are exposed as part of the wear surface for the covering, the primary backing is exposed to ultraviolet rays. Accordingly, the fibers, film yarns or multi-filaments forming the yarns of the primary backing, preferably

polypropylene, are extruded with a UV stabilizer. This precludes degradation of the exposed portions of the primary backing due to sunlight.

It will be appreciated that the pattern of the covering illustrated in 5 Figure 4, i.e., a checkerboard pattern of non-tufted primary backing exposed as part of the wear surface and tufted primary backing with the backstitches exposed as part of the wear surface is illustrative only and that the present invention may be carried forward in a multitude of different styles and pattern constructions with a variety of aesthetic 10 characteristics. For example, as illustrated in Figure 5, the primary backing 12b contains a tufted pattern of rows of tufts 14b separated one from the other by rows of non-tufted primary backing, both exposed as the wear surface of the carpet. While many different patterns can be obtained by tufting portions of the primary backing and omitting tufting on 15 other portions of the primary backing, it will be appreciated that the final result is a covering with portions of the primary backing exposed as part of the wear surface and portions of the primary backing containing yarns tufted into the primary backing with the backstitches of the tufted yarns forming the remaining part of the wear surface. The non-tufted primary 20 backing portion thus forms part of the aesthetics of the covering in conjunction with the exposed backstitches of the tufted portions of the primary backing. Accordingly, the primary backing is preferably colored during its formation or thereafter by dyeing, to afford, in conjunction with preferably differently colored tufting yarns, a pleasing aesthetic 25 appearance. It will also be appreciated that the textures of the wear surface of the covering are considerably different, considering that the non-tufted portions and the backstitches of the tufted portions of the primary backing both form discrete parts of the wear surface.

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The appearance of the present covering is retained over a long period of usage. Instead of having exposed upstanding pile continuously worn down in high-traffic areas as in conventional tufted carpet, the wear surface of the present covering is provided by the backstitches, which are drawn tightly against the primary backing. Consequently, a very dense pile, with little capability for movement, is afforded. Moreover, with this construction, the textile characteristics of the covering, such as multiple colors and different textures, are retained.

To summarize the advantageous characteristics of the covering hereof, the backstitches of the tufted primary backing are presented as a part of the carpet wear surface, together with a carefully designed portion of the primary backing with each having a color, texture and pattern forming aesthetic design elements of the covering. The tight, dense backstitch is presented as a wear surface and is both attractive and functional. Secondly, the effect of the backstitches is to form a low pile. This has the concomitant benefit of requiring less material in the covering with reduced cost and disposal concerns at the end of the product's useful lifetime. Thirdly, the very dense and low-profile surface, while retaining its textile aesthetics, facilitates rolling traffic, with vastly less work expended in moving the traffic and greatly increases lifespan of the rolling traffic, as well as the covering. Additionally, substantial economies are effected in raw material costs in light of the reduced materials utilized in the covering hereof. Moreover, the covering is susceptible of a multitude of different patterns, affording many different colors and textures.

To provide an enhanced cushioning effect, and referring to Figure 2, there is illustrated a woven primary backing 12 tufted with continuous loop yarns 14, which are coated on the underside by a resin 18, similarly as in Figure 1. In this form, however, a needle-bonded synthetic fibrous

and maincoat mat 30 underlies the resin coating 18. The needle-bonded synthetic fibers forming mat 30 may comprise nylon and polypropylene in a cut mixture thereof and mixed with a resin. Preferably, all, none or a proportion of the cut fibers may be formed from waste material from other 5 carpet manufacturing streams.

Referring now to Figure 3, and in lieu of a woven polypropylene primary backing 12, there is provided a non-woven primary backing 40, particularly useful for modular carpeting, i.e., carpet tiles. The non-woven primary backing is preferably formed of a mixture of nylon and polyester 10 fibers. Those fibers are reduced and mixed together and passed between heated rolls to flatten the fibers and form a composite flat sheet structure. The polyester fibers essentially bond the nylon fibers to one another. This sheet may then be tufted, with either the cut or continuous loop yarns 14, to form a highly dimensionally stable primary backing.

15 While it is possible to provide the non-woven primary backing with either the Unibond® material and the woven scrim as a secondary backing or the needle-bonded synthetic fiber backing, the non-woven backing is not necessary for broadloom carpeting. Preferably, and for use 20 in modular carpeting, a PVC backing is provided to the non-woven primary backing. Particularly, a PVC precoat 42 is applied to the tufted yarn loops 14 to trap and lock the loops in place along the underside of the non-woven primary backing 40. A main coat 44 of heavier PVC is then applied, together with a fiberglass stabilizer layer for additional stability.

25 It will be appreciated that in all of the foregoing constructions, the wear surface of the covering comprises non-tufted exposed primary backing and exposed backstitches of tufted yarns formed in an aesthetically pleasing pattern of low, dense fibers where the exposed,

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non-tufted primary backing forms part of the aesthetic design element for the wear surface. It will also be appreciated that a fabric constructed as described above, but modified, can be used as wall or ceiling covering.

The modification would be effected by substituting a compound

- 5 containing a flame retardant as a backing material in place of the Unibond® backing described above. These types of backing compounds are commonly available. No secondary backing is mandated in this case.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment,

- 10 it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. *A covering for a floor, wall or ceiling surface comprising:*
a primary backing in part exposed on one side of the covering for forming discrete wear surface portions of a wear surface of the covering;
a plurality of yarns tufted into said primary backing along remaining parts of said primary backing forming cut or loop yarns on a back side of said primary backing remote from said wear surface, leaving a plurality of backstitches of the tufted yarns along and forming remaining portions of said wear surface; and
a resin fixing said cut or loop pile tufted yarn along the back side of said primary backing;
said backstitches and said primary backing portions exposed along said wear surface having aesthetic characteristics distinguished from one another.
2. *A covering according to Claim 1 wherein said primary backing is formed of a woven material having an ultraviolet stabilizer.*
3. *A covering according to Claim 1 wherein each said backstitch extends between a pair of needled openings along the wear surface extending along and in engagement with the primary backing throughout substantially the entirety of the extent of the backstitch between said openings.*
4. *A covering according to Claim 1 wherein said backstitches and primary backing portions have different colorings to afford different aesthetic effects.*

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5. A covering according to Claim 1 including an EVA and calcium carbonate layer underlying the resin.
6. A covering according to Claim 5 including a secondary backing comprising a scrim embedded in the EVA and calcium carbonate layer.
7. A covering according to Claim 6 wherein said scrim comprises a woven polypropylene.
8. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein the tufted yarns are of a continuous loop pile construction.
9. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein the tufted yarns are of a cut loop pile construction.
10. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein said primary backing is formed of a woven material having an ultraviolet stabilizer, said backstitches and primary backing portions having different colorings to afford different aesthetic effects, an EVA and calcium carbonate layer underlying the resin and a secondary backing comprising a scrim embedded in the EVA and calcium carbonate layer.
11. A covering according to Claim 10 wherein said scrim comprises a woven polypropylene, and wherein the tufted yarns are of a continuous loop construction.
12. A covering according to Claim 10 wherein said scrim comprises a woven polypropylene, and wherein the tufted yarns are of a cut loop construction.
13. A covering according to Claim 1 including a secondary backing underlying said resin and secured to said primary backing by said resin,

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said secondary backing including a needle-bonded synthetic fiber backing.

14. A covering according to Claim 13 wherein said secondary backing includes fibers formed of nylon and polypropylene.

15. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein said primary backing comprises a non-woven material formed of synthetic fibers.

16. A covering according to Claim 15 wherein said non-woven fiber materials comprise nylon and polyester bonded to one another.

17. A covering according to Claim 15 wherein said resin comprises a precoat of polyvinylchloride to fix the cut or loop yarns and a main polyvinylchloride coating having a fiberglass stabilizer underlying the precoat.

18. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein the covering comprises broadloom carpeting.

19. A covering according to Claim 1 wherein the covering comprises modular carpeting.

20. A covering for a floor, wall or ceiling surface comprising:

a woven primary backing having tufted and non-tufted portions on one side thereof exposed for forming discrete wear surface portions of a wear surface of the covering;

said tufted portions including a plurality of yarns tufted into said primary backing and formed of cut or loop yarns on a back side of said primary backing remote from said wear surface, leaving a plurality of

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backstitches of the tufted yarns along and forming part of said wear surface; and

a resin fixing said cut or loop tufted yarns along the back side of said primary backing;

said non-tufted portions comprising warp and weft yarns of said primary backing;

said tufted and non-tufted portions of said primary backing exposed along said wear surface having aesthetic characteristics distinguished from one another.

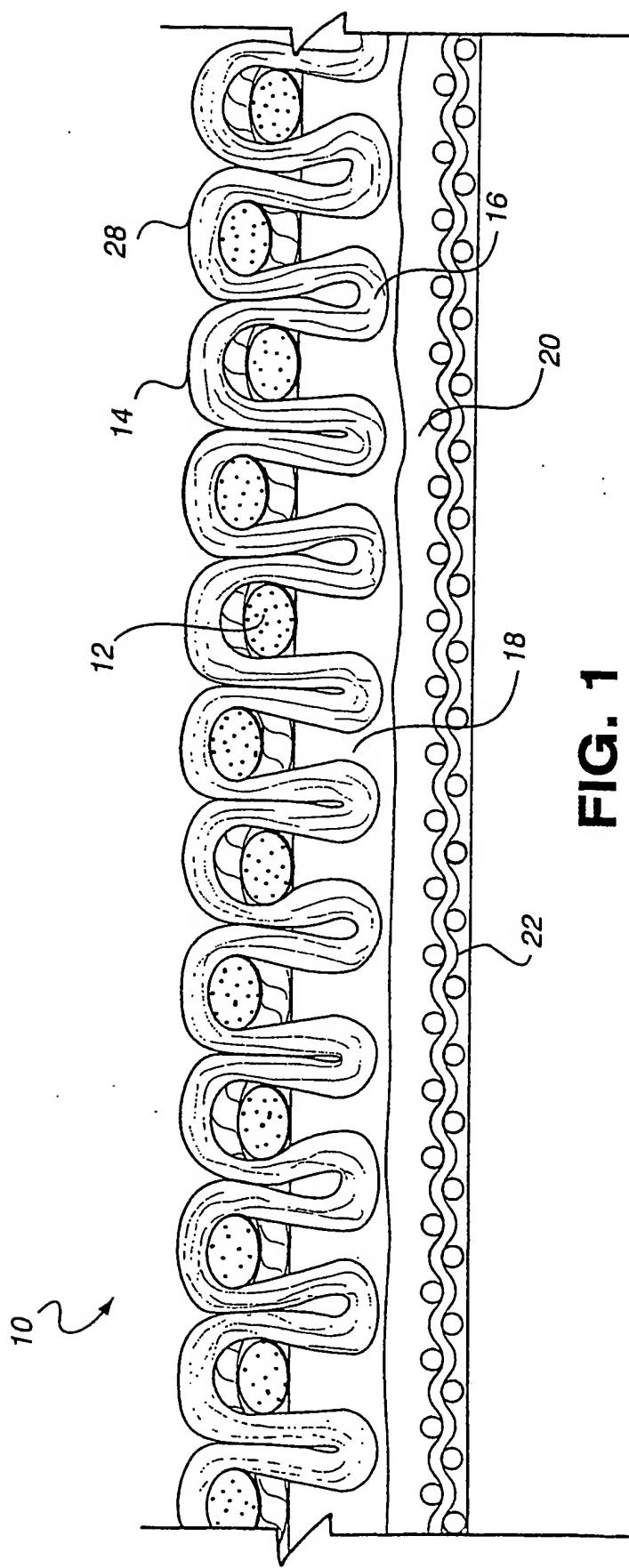
**FIG. 1**

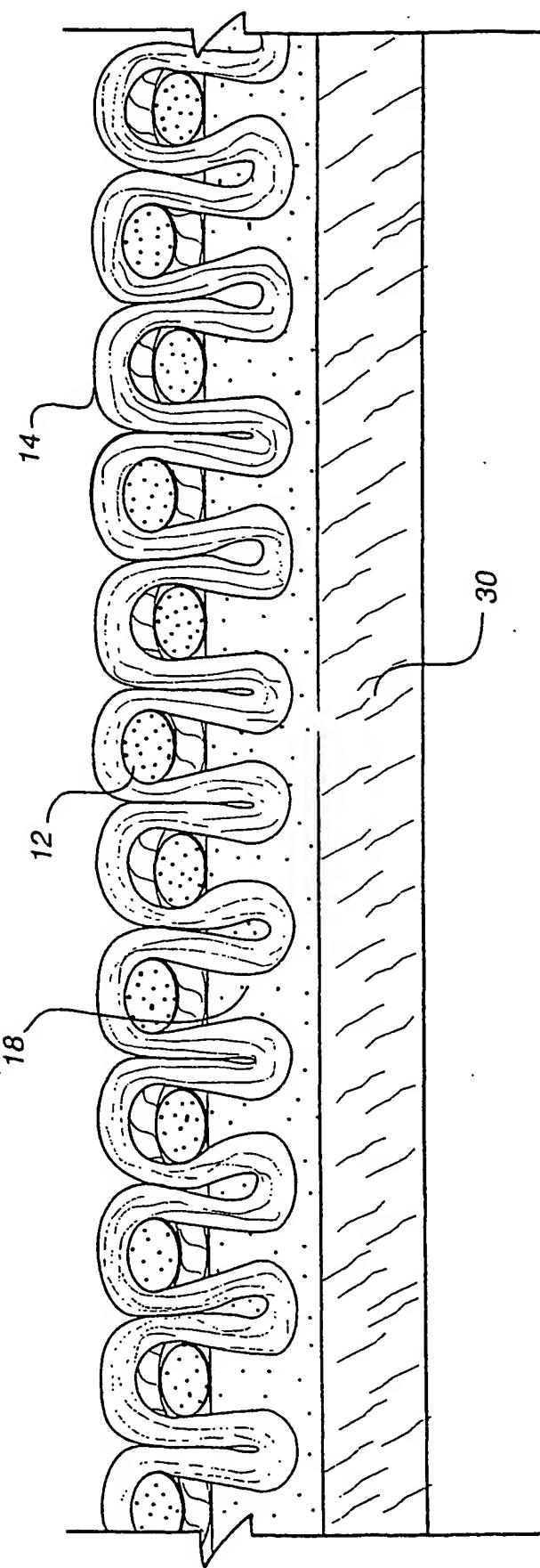
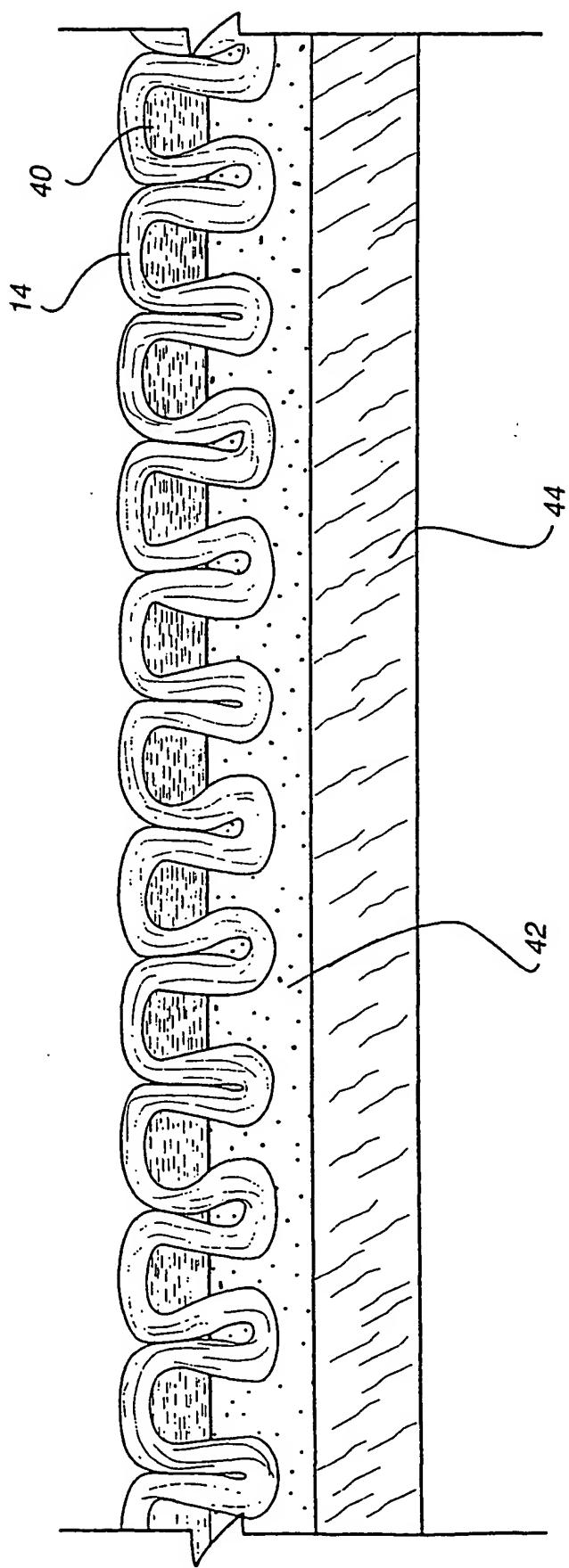
FIG. 2

FIG. 3

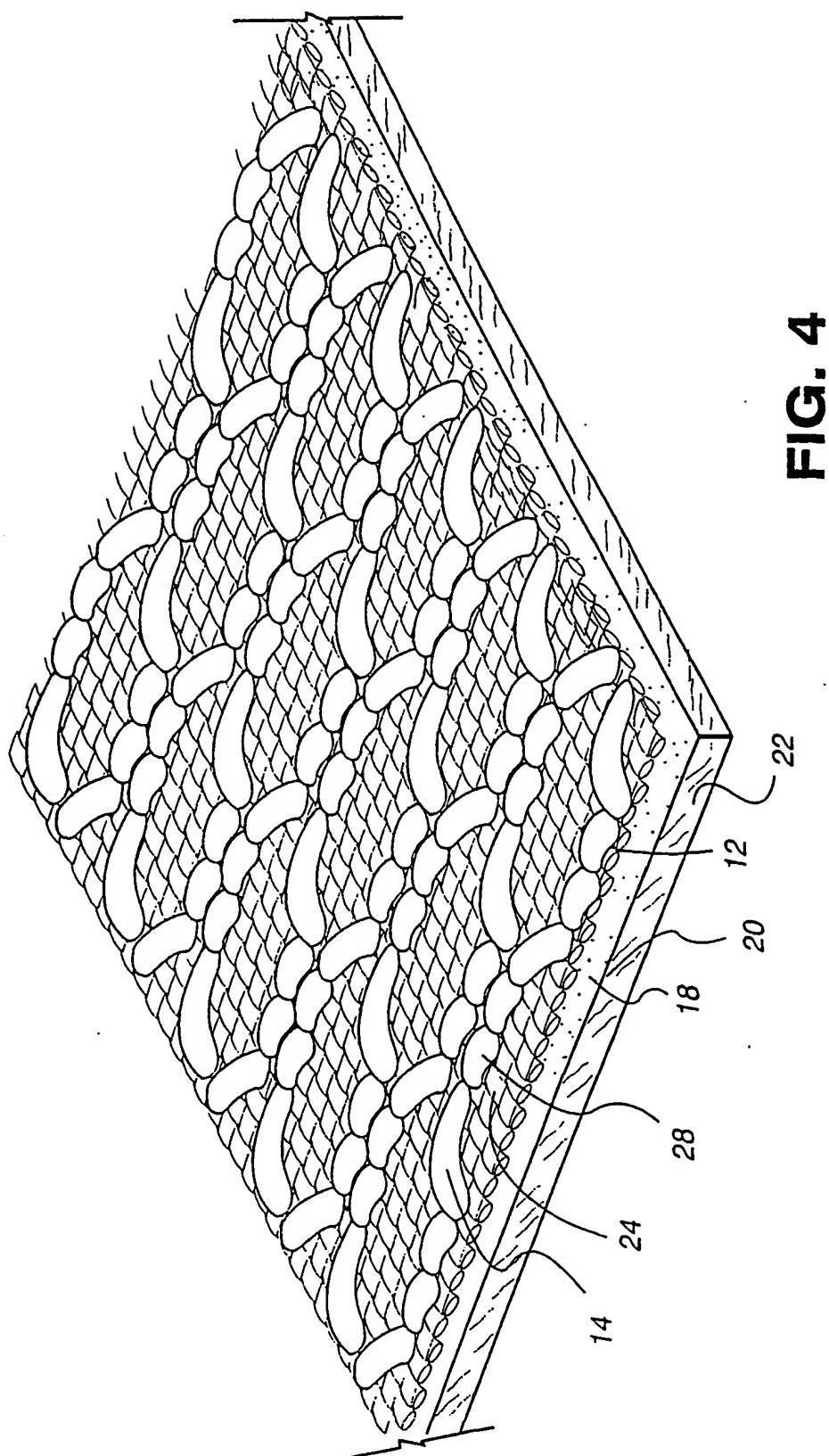
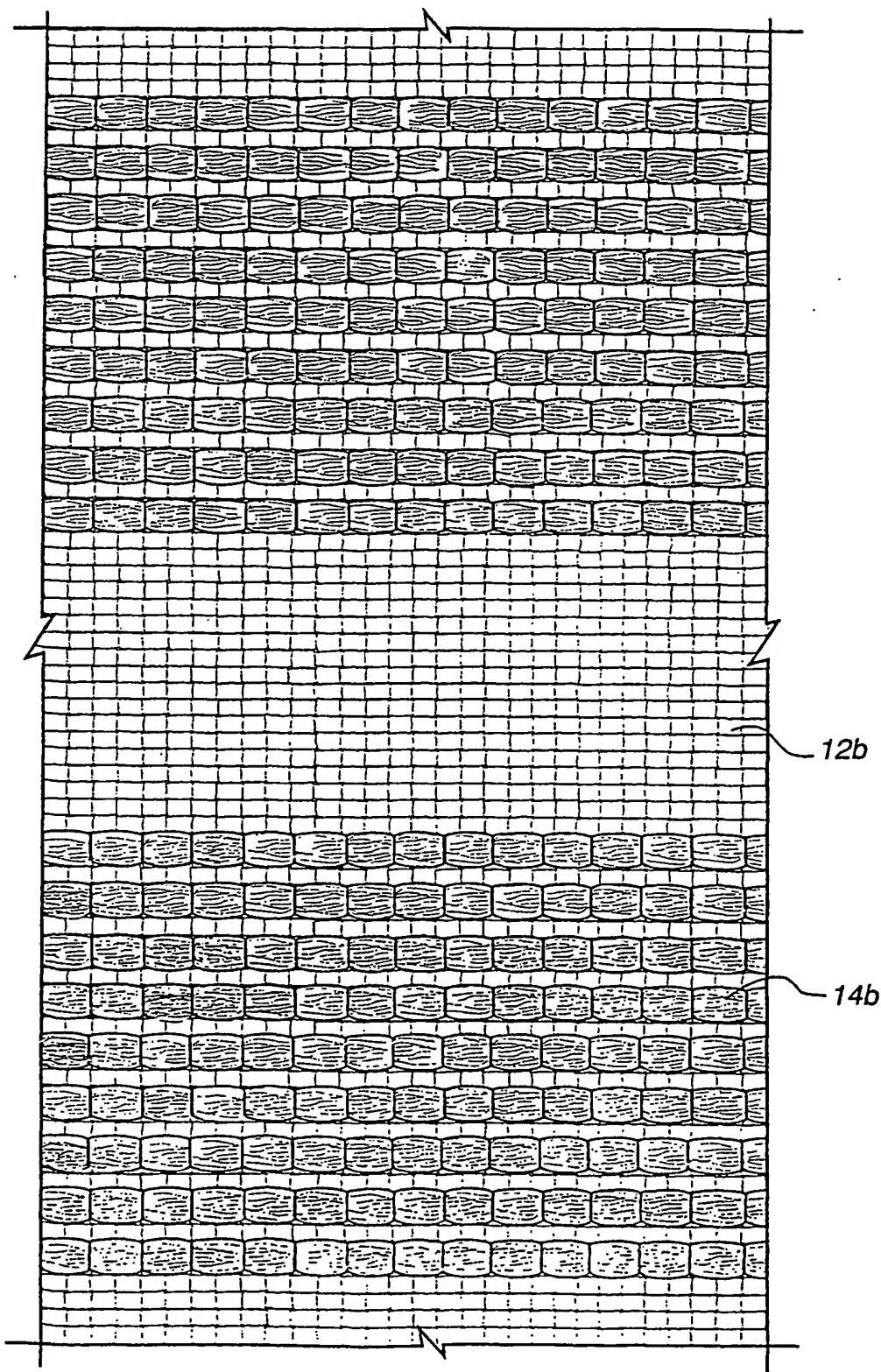


FIG. 5

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/13085

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : B32B 3/02, 33/00
 US CL : 428/ 94-96; 442/164, 170-171, 173-174, 188, 224-226, 239-240, 242, 251

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 U.S. : Please See Continuation Sheet

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 EAST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4,064,816 A (SPANEL et al) 27 December 1977 (27.12.1977), See Entire Document	20
Y	JP 01-227715 A (GOKUYO SHIKIMONO) 08 March 1988 (08.03.1988), Abstract.	20
A	WO 9838374 A2 (THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY) 03 September 1988 (03.09.1988), See Entire Document.	1-20
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Y	Column 2, lines 10-15,lines 57-69. Column 1, lines 10-15. Column 3, lines 10-20. Column 4, lines 30-3. Abstract.	2,3,5-8,13,14,18,19

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 July 2002 (26.07.2002)

Date of mailing of the international search report
 11 SEP 2002

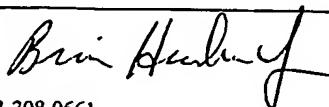
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,988,551 A (ZEGLER) 29 January 1991 (29.01.1991), Column 4, lines 7-15. Column 4, lines 63-69.	1,13
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Y	Column 4, lines 10-15, lines, 20-30 and lines 52-69. Abstract	5-9,15,18,19
X	US 3,895,149 A (SHEFFLER et al) 15 July 1975 (15.07.1975), Column 2, lines 6-19. Column 1, lines 15-20.	1,15
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Y	Abstract.	18,19
Y	US 4,411,666 A (HASHIZUME et al) 25 October 1983 (25.10.1983), Column 1, lines 59-69 and Column 3, lines 28-32.	2,10
Y	US 6,162,748 A (SCHILLING et al) 19 December 2000 (19.12.2000), Abstract. Column 1, lines 15-24. Column 3, lines 22-30 and Column 3, lines 62-69.	1,3,8,9,18,19
X,P	US 6,344,254 B1 (SMITH et al) 05 February 2002 (05.02.2002), Abstract and Figure 1.	1,3
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Y,P	Abstract Column 8, lines 40-45,54-50. Column 10, lines 54-69 Column 11, lines 4-17. Column 15, lines 30-45.	2,5-8,10-15,18-20